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GOV. MORRILL AS A REFORMER

On the principles that the king can do no wrong we suppose that the good and saintly republicans of Kansas are rejoicing much over the beginning of the great and good executive. As a reformer, he was ever a worshiper of the golden calf. That was the first recommendation to favor with the average republican snorter. He is a pious old soul and pockets his 24 per cent with a prayer to Almighty God for the high privilege of skinning his fellow man. His message teems with recommendations to the law making power for stringent laws to make easy the collection of debts by the creditor class but never a word in the interest of the debtor.

He is a typical republican and the boss skinner of the state. Thus far his selection of state officials appointed by the executive are the worst set of deadbeats, cringing sneaks and hypocrites that ever cursed the state. As a sample he offers to the people of Kansas that well-known chronic office-seeker George T. Anthony, for the position of insurance commissioner. If there is one republican in Kansas that is more universally hated and despised by the people of Kansas than man is George T. Anthony. As a soldier was proved to be a coward and the evidence made clear by affidavits of the soldiers and officers of his own company collected and published by his cousin D. R. Anthony, in the Leavenworth Times, one of the leading republican papers in Kansas. It is to the credit of D. R. Anthony that he did this in the interest of truth and justice making the sacrifice of a stigma on the family name. There was other evidence mountain high that proved George T. Anthony to be a defaulter and a sneak, not the least of which was the fact that while his company was being mustered out of the military service he sold the company's cow and put the money down in his pocket.

This is the man that Governor Morrill selects to fill a responsible position to be supported by the taxpayers of Kansas. In doing this the Governor disregards the voice of the people made emphatic time and again.

The last time George T. Anthony was beaten he ran over 2,000 votes behind his ticket when his opponent was an ex-confederate soldier.

But, Morrill wanted a bird of feather and Anthony is a man after his own heart. He is capable of doing things in a way that is pleasing to Morrill. He is cold, clammy and heartless, and was never guilty of a charitable act in his life. Those best acquainted with him say that to shake hands with him sends the cold chills into every fiber of anyone who must pass the ordeal.

The other appointees of the Governor may not all be quite so bad but they are all of the same general type and none of them are men who would be selected for anything at a general election.

GOLD AND GROVER.

The persistent demand of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, that the magnates of Wall and Lombard streets, the great tycoons at money centers, are the paramount advisers at the court of Washington. That the happiness and well doing of seventy million of people is dependent on a score of multi-millionaires of New York and as many more in London. They must mould the financial system of the government to insure a continuous flow of wealth to them and this is what Grover calls protecting the nation's credit. The last scheme of Grover's is \$65,000,000 of thirty year bonds at 3 per cent interest, exchangeable for gold coin. That it was arranged for and the scheme matured with New York and London bankers before sending his last message to congress, was substantially confessed in the message.

And while the two old parties daily for political advantage and do nothing, Grover matures a plan for the safe investment of the New York and London bankers and saves the Nation's credit, by piling up an additional bonded indebtedness, of many millions. If we mistake not the signs of the times and the temper of the people while the two old parties are maneuvering for position as the strategy of war for the coming fight of '98, the people disciplined and drilled in the school of adversity will march in solid

columns between their demoralized lines and scatter them to the far winds.

The time is ripe for a change. The west and south have suffered from business stagnation for years. They are rapidly learning that special legislation in the interest of corporate wealth and privileged classes is the cause of their degradation and wearied struggle and discouragements in the battle of life. They are learning that a nation's credit may be saved by giving all the people equal chances before the law where the reward of labor insures the comforts of home life and the promises of the tomorrow not doubtful and all this with a reasonable uniformity and continuous from year to year. People so constituted will protect the Nation's credit.

What They Voted For.

Gov. Morrill says that the legislature should repeal every law from the statute books that delays the collection of honest debts. This sounds very well and looks nice in print. It suggests the repeal of the redemption law. What more could be expected of a man like Morrill? If he had not been a rich banker he never would have been elected governor of Kansas.—Preston Plaindealer.

We rise to kindly inform our friend Oliver that a bill has been introduced in the house by the republicans to repeal the redemption law and carry out Morrill's idea on the collection of debts to the extent of taking a bed from under a sick woman or the clock off the shelf. But why kick? That's what the people said they wanted, and is in line with the action of the members of a party who will walk up to the polls with a gentle hole in the seat of their pants, their empty stomachs slapping up against their back bones, and vote for a gold standard so our money will be good in "Eurrupe" while they and their families starve here at home.—Kingman Journal.

CHESTER LONG has been arrested for stealing horses in the Territory. This is not the Barber county "beauty" however. He would not steal a horse. The peace and quietude and home of the man who took him into his office when he had struck hard pan is of much more value to Chester than a horse would be.

The populists have the republicans on the hip and are in a position to compel them to "put up or shut up" as far as railroad legislation is concerned. Mr. Brown (pop) of Pratt yesterday introduced a railroad bill in the house which is an exact copy of the Greenlee bill passed the republican house last session, but for some reason was killed in the senate. The g. o. p. orators, during the campaign, brought this fact out in glowing colors to prove that the populists were against equitable railroad legislation. Now the populists have turned the tables and will compel the republicans to show their true position on the question. The populists have introduced the same bill in the senate.—Topeka Press

Warren Foster Heard From.

Ogden, Utah, Review.

Wednesday evening witnessed a large gathering at Thomas Hall to hear H. W. Lawrence, a pioneer of Utah, and Warren Foster, late of Kansas, now the editor of the Inter-Mountain Advocate, of Salt Lake, City speak on the issues of the day. H. L. Galt was chairman and introduced as the first speaker, Mr. Foster. The speaker took up the three planks of the Omaha platform, taking the last (and) first. He showed the need of reform legislation as regards to land in a masterly manner, and then asked the republicans and democrats what their parties promised to do on this important question.

He then passed to the transportation plank and handled it in an able way. He asked why it cost \$40 to haul a man from Kansas City to New York, and only \$2 to haul a hog. He showed how the farmers were being robbed by having to pay three bushels of grain to get one bushel hauled to market. That part of his address where he told of the farmers on the plains of Kansas having to give 85 bushels of corn for a ton of coal, was particularly strong.

On the financial question, Mr. Foster did not speak long, but what he said was to the point. On the whole it was a fine effort. Mr. Foster is a pleasant speaker, logical, forceful and humorous. We predict that he will be the foremost platform speaker of Utah.

THEY SHOW THEIR HAND.

There is No Affinity Between a True Currency Reformer and a Bimetallist. From the Atlanta Constitution I clip as follows:

"Developments have gone far enough to show that the only scheme of currency reform to which Wall street usurers will give their consent is one which provides for the retirement of the greenbacks and the treasury notes by the issue of interest-bearing bonds and the government guarantee of the notes that may be issued by the banks to take the place of the retired treasury notes.

"Out of the chaos and confusion that are now rampant will grow this scheme of class legislation, and there are already symptoms going to show that some very good democrats may be led into the trap that has been laid for the feet of the unwary. Some of them are already saying that the party is a hard-money party, and that it has never indorsed the constitutionality of legal tender paper money. This is true enough and it would be an unanswerable argument if the people now had the money of the constitution—free coinage at the mints for both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal.

"Daniel Webster has been quoted as denouncing a legal tender paper currency. But in the same speech Mr. Webster makes this declaration, which ought to be treasured in the heart of every democrat: 'Gold and silver at rates fixed by congress, constitute the

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legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace that standard.

"But conditions have changed. Without authority and surreptitiously, the leaders of the republican party displaced the gold and silver joint standard and changed it for the single gold standard. By this change millions of people in this country have been robbed and tens of thousands reduced to the direst misery and distress. Every species of property, except that which yields fixed returns, has been shorn of half its value, and the staple products of human labor have been robbed of more than half their price.

"Open the mints to both gold and silver without discrimination to either metal, repeal the 10 per cent. tax on state banks, and then no injustice will be done to the people by the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes. Until the mints are opened to both gold and silver on terms of equality the man who proposes to retire the greenbacks and the legal tender notes is not only not a democrat, but is an enemy of the people. And this, all things considered, is a very mild statement."

Here, now, is a deliberate and cold-blooded declaration of the attitude occupied by bimetallists in relation to government legal tender paper money. It is coolly stated that if congress will "open the mints to both gold and silver," on equal terms (ratio not stated), and revive the old state bank, wild cut currency, that, so far as bimetallist democrats are concerned, congress may go ahead and retire all the greenbacks and treasury notes. Moreover, speaking for the democratic party, the Constitution says that it "is true enough that the party is a hard money party and has never indorsed the constitutionality of legal tender paper money." There is nothing in common between populists and those who entertain such views as these.

Then, again, I am in receipt of an address issued by the American Bimetallic league, over the signature of its president, A. J. Warner, from which I clip the following paragraph:

"The world has never devised any plan of automatic regulation of money supply, except through the production of the precious metals; and from the very nature of money and its relation to prices, automatic adjustment of paper money to the wants of business is impossible."

Merely pausing by the way to note the ludicrous absurdity of the presumption that what cannot be regulated by scientific legislation may safely be left to the accidental discovery of gold and silver mines and their variable and intermittent production, we have no difficulty in discovering the same pernicious dictum that the volume of money and consequent prices should be limited and regulated by the available supply, for monetary purposes, of the so-called "precious" metals. This is the very antipodes of populist doctrines and demands, which are that the per capita circulation should be largely increased by the issue of full legal tender, absolute paper money, which shall not be a promise to pay coin of any kind, but shall possess all the legal powers and attributes of lawful money. Populists understand the law of finance thus outlined by Hon. Amasa Walker, in his "Money Problems," page 6, as follows:

"Every paper dollar, unless a specie dollar is held for redemption, displaces gold and silver coin, and in so far diminishes the demand for the precious metals, and in so far reduces their value. A mixed currency, wherever it exists, forms the standard of value as truly as does a coin currency where it alone exists."

Thus, while demanding the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the people's party proposes to extract the poisonous fangs of the serpent metallism by issuing a sufficient volume of full legal tender, inconvertible paper money. Not only

this, but they propose to inaugurate and perfect a system whereby this money, thus issued, may be obtained by the people for use "at a tax (rate of interest) not to exceed two per cent. per annum, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system." But hard money silver men deride and ridicule this vital issue as a cranky "ism" and foolishness, and think that interest is not only a necessary factor, but very much of a desirable thing.

And now, just at this writing, an Associated press dispatch brings the startling intelligence "that a prominent silver senator has in mind the outline of a plan for a bill which he may submit to the committee and which may prove the basis of future action. The two principal features of the plan are: First, to authorize the issuance of a sufficient number of low rate bonds to retire the \$348,000,000 worth of greenbacks, and second, to provide for the purchase and coinage of a sufficient quantity of silver to increase the silver issuance to \$750,000,000, which would be an increase of about \$150,000,000. This is suggested as a compromise upon which the bond advocates and the silver men can agree."

Here, again, we have the cold-blooded proposition on the part of the silver men that the greenbacks shall be funded into interest-bearing bonds, by the votes of bimetallists, in return for favors shown to silver. Coupled with this revelation comes the statement that "some of the silver senators, notably the republican silver senators, have taken the position that they will accept nothing short of a provision for unlimited silver coinage. They will not insist upon free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, but are willing to allow the government a liberal seigniorage. They will not agree, however, that any limit shall be placed upon the amount to be received on the terms agreed upon."

To an intelligent reader further comment would be superfluous. There must soon be a new alignment of parties; one favoring monometallism and the gold standard; one favoring bimetallism and the double standard; both of them favoring currency consisting of paper promises to pay metal coin; these representing the two wings of the metallic fallacy. Opposed to these will be the people's party, demanding the free coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the issue of full legal tender, inconvertible paper money, direct to the people by the government, and the establishment of a system of governmental banks of deposit, loan and discount, to be operated at cost by and for the people. Upon these lines must the battle finally be fought. GEORGE C. WARD.

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

—The Omaha platform on the money question maintains a position which makes it unimpeachable.

—In 1834 Andrew Jackson said: "Congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money, it was given to them (the people) to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations." That is what the populists have been claiming right along. The government should issue the paper money and not farm it out to the national banks.

—Talk about redeeming paper in gold! Why, the dispatches are telling us that New York bankers, having shipped the full weight coins abroad, took the light weight coins to the treasury department and demanded that the gold be redeemed in paper! "Redeemable money" is a crazy, ignorant idea, monopolized by people who never study the finance problem.—Coming Nation.

—Congress should assume at once its own inherent sovereign right to furnish for all the inhabitants of the United States a uniform national currency. The people and the people only have a just right to all emoluments that may arise in any way from the issue of all that is allowed to circulate as money—as all money must have the stamp of the government on it.—Peter Cooper.

—Hold on, you hayseed fellows. Things are coming all right. The government under Mr. Cleveland is trying its best to get authority to print paper money and let the bankers have it to loan to you at a high interest on your farms. Don't you see? The bankers will soon be in the swim and you hayseeders in the soup? Confidence is being restored, you know.—Progressive Farmer.

—If the people must pay out six, eight, ten or more per cent. for their money the bankers ought to pay as much for the same. But if the government prints and indorses currency for the bankers for one-half of one per cent. a year, it should do as much for the farmers, manufacturers and merchants, and for states, counties and municipalities. No special privileges.—Wealth Makers.

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